

No.10013.A02
PAT00003.A02

REMARKS

The foregoing amendments are being made to correct nonsubstantive errors in the specification.

A marked-up version of the foregoing amendments is attached herewith.

Respectfully submitted,
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August 28, 2001
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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGE MADE

In the Specification:

At page 6, paragraph [027] has been amended as follows:

[027] The term "organo" as used herein, such as in the context of polyorganosiloxanes and organoaminosilanes, includes ["hydro-carbyl"] "hydrocarbyl", which includes "aliphatic", "cycloaliphatic", and "aromatic". The hydrocarbyl groups are understood as including the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, and alkaryl groups. Further, "hydrocarbyl" is understood as including both nonsubstituted hydrocarbyl groups, and substituted hydrocarbyl groups, with the latter referring to the hydrocarbyl portion bearing additional substituents, besides the carbon and hydrogen. Preferred organo groups for the polyorganosiloxanes and organoaminosilanes are the alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl groups. Particularly preferred alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl groups are the C₁-C₁₈ alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl groups, particularly the methyl and phenyl groups.

At page 13, paragraph [053] has been amended as follows:

[053] Amine functional organosilanols that may be used include primary, secondary, and tertiary amine functional [organo-silanols] organosilanols, particularly the mono-, di-, and tri- methoxy and ethoxy silanols. Suitable amine functional organosilanols include those having the formula



At page 15, paragraph [067] has been amended as follows:

[067] Regarding organoaminosilane and amorphous silica, there is reaction of organoaminosilane with surface hydroxyl

groups of the amorphous silica, releasing hydrogen and capping the remaining SiO- radical. With the amine functional [organo-halosilanes] organohalosilanes, this endcapping reaction releases the corresponding halogen acid. Typically, the amine functional organosilanols have an alcoholic leaving group. Use of the silazanes results in evolution of ammonia, with residual nitrogen possibly remaining as an active group.

At pages 21 and 22, paragraph [092] has been amended as follows:

[092] Where the curative comprises a nucleophilic addition curing system or a free radical initiator curing system, one or more cocuratives may also be employed. In this regard, the use of these systems for curing fluoroelastomers can generate hydrogen fluoride. Accordingly, acid acceptors for neutralizing the hydrogen [fluoride] fluoride are suitable cocuratives. [Eexamples] Examples of these acid acceptors are the Lewis bases, particularly inorganic bases such as magnesium oxide, zinc oxide, lead oxide, calcium oxide and calcium hydroxide.

At page 36, paragraph [0145] has been amended as follows:

[0145] External heating members 15 and 16 are in the form of hollow cylindrical rollers; their rotational directions, and the rotational directions of all the other rotating elements, [is] are shown by their respective arrows. The rotational directions as depicted can all be reversed.

At page 37, paragraph [0150] has been amended as follows:

[0150] Dispensing roller [23] 26 feeds cleaning web 24 over advance roller 25, to be rolled up onto collecting roller [26]

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23. In passing along roller 25, web 24 contacts and cleans
contact heating members 15 and 16.